

Ash saw none in a detailed survey on 24-27 December 1975. Further south, in Somalia, there are only five records of 1-2 birds, two on the coast in the north and two on the coast and one inland in the south. It appears that the regular wintering area in northeastern Africa does not extend south of a line through Aden and Assab. South of this line the bird occurs irregularly as a vagrant.

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NOTES FROM THE RWENZORI MOUNTAINS, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEST AND EGGS OF ARCHER'S GROUND ROBIN *DRYOCICHLOIDES ARCHERI* During early January 1959, I visited the Rwenzoris in western Uganda as one of a party from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Recollections are a little hazy, but my few observations and specimens include some items of interest. All species noted above about 4000 m are mentioned, even if no proper identification was made. Most were in the vicinity of Bujuku Lake and Kitandara, but we reached the Stanley glacier and the summit of Mount Speke.

Buteo tachardus Mountain Buzzard

A pair of dull brown buzzards with a nest on the southern side of the eastern approaches to the Stuhlmann Pass, about two-thirds of the way up from the Bujuku huts, was evidently this species. In East Africa as a whole, Britton (1980) records it as high as 3800 m.

[Sarothrura affinis Chestnut-tailed Pygmy Crane

I have no proper notes on 'some crane-like birds flushed by a porter near Bujuku Lake'. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile noting the possibility that they were this species, which has a discontinuous and relict distribution (essentially montane) in eastern and southern Africa. Keith, Benson & Irwin (1970) state that it 'doubtless remains to be discovered in many further localities, especially in Tanzania'.

Schoutedenapus myoptilus Scarce Swift

A dead bird picked up in the snows of the glacier atop Mount Speke. A number of unidentified swifts were noted elsewhere.

[Corvus albicollis White-necked Raven

A 'couple of ravens' were noted.

Dryocichloides archeri Archer's Ground Robin

On 17 January one parent and two well set eggs were collected from a grove of 5-m tall senecios about 100 m upstream from the top lake at Kitandara. According to Brown & Britton (1980) the nest and eggs are still undescribed.

The nest was a neat cup of rootlets and tendrils let into a depression about 1.2 m up on the side of a great mass of moss that clung to the trunk of one of the senecios. There was no outer bulk to the nest as the moss itself provided the support for the cup. When taken, the eggs were a pale blue, freckled with a few small insipid brown spots, mostly about the middle and towards the top, but not forming any distinct ring of markings. They measured 24.4 × 15.7 and 23.5 × 16.0 mm.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus Cinnamon Bracken Warbler

This was the most numerous species. To my ear, its simple, slightly protracted seee call was significantly different from those of the three *Bradypterus* spp. (*baboecala*, *barratti*, *sylvaticus*) familiar to me in southern Africa. A nest near Nyamleju on 9 January had two slightly incubated eggs, but each of the several other nests found was empty. All were bulky structures of straw, leaves and fern fronds, in tangles against the trunks of senecios, with a neat cup lined with fine dry grasses.

[Phylloscopus umbrovirens Brown Woodland Warbler

A small warbler seen was probably this species.

[Onychognathus tenuirostris Slender-billed Chestnut-winged Starling

Some red-winged starlings seen were presumably this species.

Nectarinia johnstoni Scarlet-tufted Malachite Sunbird

We paid particular attention to this common species and found a dozen or more nests. Apart from a single egg on the point of hatching, all nests were empty. Some nests were tucked into the dead growth under the green leaves at the top of big senecios, while others hung in more typically sunbird fashion from the trailing end of creepers or branches. The occupied nest was built into the leaves and twigs of an upright sprig of tree heath where it was well supported by the surrounding growth. One nest was almost snow white, having apparently been built very largely of the downy material from the underside of the petioles of the senecios. This material was usually used for lining alone.

Serinus striolatus Streaky Seed-eater

This was another common species, though only one nest was found (C/2).

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